NEW-YORK TUESDAY, PEB. 16.

SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. AS Persocratic Whig General Committee,

J PHILLIPS PHENIX Chairman, ABRAHAM R LAWBENCE, Vice-Chin. WM. L. SHARDLOW, | Secretaries.

Freedom Trinmphant!

We announce with surprise and gratification the ADOPTION (yesterday) OF THE WILMOT PROVISO against any farther extension of Slavery by the arms or the laws of the United States. The vote of the House (115 to 105) was very full and the majority decisive beyond all expectation. The House has done its whole duty in the premises, and we trust cannot recede. Now, triends of Freedom in the Senate! the eyes of the world are upon you! Let it never be said that the noblest deliberative body on earth was the last to evince its sympathy with the demand of our Age, that this lone instead of Bills of Exchange; Within the last few earth shall soon become the home of Universal Liberty and Justice! Senators from the border Slave States! we implore you to cast such votes as Heaven would dictate and the judgment of future tions which were unanimously adopted : Ages will enthusiastically approve. Not often is by glory surpassing that of all conquerors proffered so freely to men in civic life as now to you. Act for eternity and all is well!

Religion and Trade.

Among the items of intelligence from the Isles of the Patific by one of the recent arrivals was one which has not att. acted so much attention as its importance seemed to us to demand. Its purport importance seemed to us to demand. Its purport was substantially this: The Jesuit Missionaries on some of those islands have embarked in trade with the natives, have arranged to dispatch a vessel laden with an assorted cargo every month from France to supply the demands of this traffic, and are selling their goods so low as must speedily drive everybody else out of the business. Here is famine and of death drive everybody else out of the business. Here is certainly matter for reflection.

We are not exempt from the current prejudices

less zeal for the extension of their Church's faith and supremacy. Such a body, so engrossed by a single idea, will be very apt to welcome almost any means which, to short-sighted human frailty. would seem calculated to promote their ends, or rather are likely to consider almost any means laudable which give promise of so doing. It needed no Pascal to convince us that the moral code of such a

to engage in Trade for the sake of conforming it to
the spirit and the precepts of Christianity—have reBuilding, Wall-st to receive donations. solved to import no articles which are likely to do they import for cost with a moderate commission of five to ten per cent, added to defray the necessary expenses of transportation and sale, and to buy whatever they have to spare at corresponding rates, as though this were the real state of the case.) who among us would blame them? That they would by this course advance the objects of their spiritual mission is obvious enough; but could any justly complain of them for so doing ?

Whatever may be the motives or the precise ac tion of the Jesuits on the premises, we cannot doubt that this very matter of Trade affords one of the most practicable avenues for commending the Christian Faith to the understanding and adoption of natives yet lying in the darkness of induce a barbarous people to listen patiently and favorably to the preaching of a strange religion, in uncouth and scarcely intelligible language, by intruding strangers whose discourse appears at once tedious and blasphemous. is surely no light matter. Probably, one half the Missionaries who have now been twenty years commending the Gospel to the idolators of Asia heard by a hundred people each. But suppose Christendom were to send out her swarms of of apostles prepared to storm the battlements of Paganism through the ever-open embrasures of Trade, Industry and Art-to supply the various wants of those to whom they were sent to minister at the lowest possible rates, yet refuse to pander to depraved or debasing appetites on any terms whatever-in short, should labor wisely and indefatigably to Christianize the Commerce Habits, Labor of the People without saving any thing of theological dogmas, until at length they uld be prepared to urge, 'These improvements

fruits of the Faith we cherish: Will you not hear what that Faith is ! - who can seriously doubt that thousands would be converted where hundreds are not by the different course usually

We have not overlooked the danger that the Missionaries might be converted to Trade before the Heathen were to Christianity, so as ultimately to give countenance by their dealings to the grave Turk's babitual admonition to his boys: 'My sons. let me never hear that you are base enough to cheat and lie like a Christian!'-but as they would have no interest in the goods they might sell, being but the agents of the friends of Missions at home, this temptation would be far weaker than in ordinary traffic. And let but the missionaries continue pure. while establishing and maintaining wherever needed a College of Industry and Useful Arts, with a depôt for Exchanges of goods on strictly Christian principles, thence supplying first the primary wants of the barbarians and then teaching them to supply their own, and we are confident that the heathen within the radius of influence of such a Mission would be converted as masse within a life time. At all events, we trust the experiment will ere long be tried, and we hall the account of Je-suit doings in the South Seas as a favorable omen.

A meeting of the members of the Legislature was held at the Assembly Chamber in Albany on Saturday evening to see what they could do for ire-Speaker Hasnaovck presided, and speeches ade by several members. Committees were appointed to receive and disburse contributions from transmission of provisions.

Meeting for the Relief of the Poor of Ireland'

The meeting at the Tabernacle last evening to devise measures for the Relief of the Starving Poor of Ireland was one of the most enthusiastic assemblazes ever gathered in this City. The building was densely crowded by men of every class and condition, all anxious to do their part in behalf of the benevolent object for which the meeting was called. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following gentlemen as President-MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK.

Mozea H. Orinsell, H. C. De Ilham George Barcky. Sewart Brown. Advassus Belmont, John Gében. Cor. W. Lawrence, Wm. D. Murphy. Pelatish Perit. John A. Sevens, Francis Saiddy, Thomas Suffern, W. P. Havemeyer, George Giffs. Cor. W. Lawrence, Wm. D. Murphy,
Pelatish Peril,
John A. Stevens,
Francis Skiddy,
Thomas Sufters,
Thomas Park,
Thomas Sufters,
Thomas Park,
The Chairman briefly, stated

seting; the Standing Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers by Famine in Ireland, intended to go on in their work in collecting donations of food and ney-and that it was preferable to trapshit Provisdays subscriptions to the amount of \$20,000 had been made; of this sum \$3,900 had been deposited in Bank, and the remainder was just as good as deposited.

tions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the wretchedness of a country wasted by famine appeals to us as men and as Christians, with a right and power irrespective of territorial boundaries, and independent of all distinctions of languages, customs, creed or government, which however they may affect the ordinary dealings of nations with each other, can never destroy the claims of humanity, or absolve us from the duties of a common brotherhood.

Resolved. That ireland, the hospitality of whose people has been long proverbial, now stricken by the hand of Providence, and filled with the starving, the dying and the dead, has a peculiar right to sympathy and aid; and that to this Republic, whose wealth is increased by their want, it especially belongs to contribute of the abundance wherewith Gop has blessed us, to the necessities of the Irish people.

st y, 10 list word of death omine and of death on the general movement throughout Resolved. That in the general movement throughout for this object, the City of New York should We are not exempt from the current prejudices against the Jesuits, for which History, as we rend it, affords much justification. They appear to be a numerous and able body, bound together by secretics, and animated by a quenchless and measure:

lies and animated by a quenchless and measure less and interest of the in of Ireland.

Eloquent and effective Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. WAINWRIGHT and ADAMS. Mesers. GEORGE GRIFFIN, BARNARAS BATES and CHARGE KING, Esqua.

The remarks of the several speakers were listened to with profound attention, and the whole audience seemed to feel that the occasion was one of deep and able which give promise of so doing. It needed no Pascal to convince us that the moral code of anch a body, in so far as it contemplates the means of accomplishing or furthering their one great purpose, is not likely to be distinguished for its acrupulous nicety.

Yet on the other hand, do not our popular notions of the Jesuits, as we find them reflected in Sue's Wandering Jew and kindred works, libel Human Nature a little too grossly! Can we soberly believe that extensive bodies of men animated by feelings so demoniac and shaping their moral course by maxims so horrible can have held to getter and flourished through ages! This certain ly makes a heavy draft on our credulity.

Assuming the truth of the report which impels these remarks, the popular bypothesis is obvious enough. The Jesuits it runs are bent on weaving the truth of the report which impels these remarks, the popular bypothesis is obvious enough. The Jesuits it runs are bent on weaving the truth of the report which impels these remarks, the popular bypothesis is obvious enough. The Jesuits it runs are bent on weaving the truth of the report which impels these remarks, the popular bypothesis is obvious enough. The Jesuits it runs are bent on weaving the truth of the report which impels these remarks, the popular bypothesis is obvious enough. The Jesuits it runs are bent on weaving the truth of the report which impels these remarks, the popular bypothesis is obvious enough. The Jesuits it runs are bent on weaving the truth of the report which impels these remarks, the popular bypothesis is obvious enough. The Jesuits it runs are bent on weaving the truth of the report which impels these remarks, the popular bypothesis is obvious enough. The Jesuits it runs are bent on weaving the truth of the report which impels these remarks, the popular bypothesis is obvious enough. The Jesuits it runs are bent on weaving the truth of the report which impels these remarks, the popular bypothesis is obvious enough. The Jesuits is runs are bent on weaving the truth o solemn interest—an occasion demanding the fullest sym-pathy for the distress of a noble, generous and kind-

A Home for the Friendless.

to an Address or Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dowling, at the Baptist Church corner of Bedford and Downing sta. on the subject of erecting a suitable Asylum or Tempo rary Home for worthy females seeking employment (and the complaint that they are selling so low as to drive everybody else out of the business looks bublish it at length, but cannot do so for want of room. It appears that some of the benevolent ladies of the City have for several months had in contemplation the erecting of such an Asylum, for which purpose they hope to raise by contribution about \$10,000, between \$2,000 and \$3,000 of which they have already received.

It has been ascertained, say the ladies, that there are smally within the City an average of not less than one thousand deserving females out of employment. In most cases they are orphans, and are often homeless and friendless; that in consequence of the emergencies that seam brings, they are frequently subjected to fraud and imposition, and at length to ignominy and an early grave. It is for this class of persons that these benevolent ef-forts are now put forth. Mr. Dowling contended with great earnestness and eloquence that it was the duty of ociety to look after and care for both the spiritual and temporal welfare of those who were in danger or want. Especially did he enjoin charity upon the wealthy—the Merchant Princes. It will not do for them to say—'We have been engrossed in our business; we have seen none of this wretchedness you speak of. 'Behold, we knew and the South Seas, have never yet been fairly it not, is no valid excuse for them. It was not so with good old Job, for he was 'a father to the poor, and the

cause which he knew not be sought out." Many seemed to content themselves with sentimental charity; they could saivel by the hour over the misery which they might find in a Romance, but when called upon to give food the hungry, clothes to the naked, or a shelter to the homeless, their purse strings were never loose. He greatly preferred the charity of the honest old Quaker who, while he heard a person expressing

old Quaker who, while he heard a person expressing great sorrow for the forlorn condition of a poor family, and, 'Friend, I feel sorry to the amount of five dollars, how sorry does thee feel?'

The Reverend gontleman after dwelling in general terms on the condition of the females of the City who depend upon their labor for a livelihood, the wrongs to which they are often subjected in working at starvation prices—the imminent danger they have to encounter at the hands of designing villains, &c. instanced some individual cases of extreme distress, among which were the following:

A young well-educated American woman, (s widow.) mother of five children, and orphan daughter of a New-York merchant, left by sad reverses to builet the hardships of poverty and support her helploss little ones by her needle, after having worked for awhile on plain shirts at ten cents and plained ones at eighteen cents, saw an advertisement for hands to make bags and called in season to get a portion of the work. The price given was nine cents per dozen! Leaving her children at home she could by dint of application earn fourteen cents per day. Ye who live in splendid palaces, and count your income by thousands, think of a mother, (brought up in the same style in which you are now living.) who has te pay reut and feed and clothe herrself and five little children on fourteen cents per day! Insignificent as is this pay rea and dren on fourteen cents per day! Insignificent as is this pay, one hundred women engaged to work at such prices, and crowds went away sorrowing that they could

prices, and crowds went away sorrowing that they could prices, and crowds went away sorrowing that they could get none of the work to do.

But a short time since an smishle young woman of a respectable family, who had been left to her own efforts for support, being unable to find work, and her means exhausted, was actually turned into the streets by her landlady; and was compelled to take lodgings in a Station House, where she remained among the victous for several nights, during which a plot was laid for her ruin, but shapply her self-respect and virtue triumphed over the craft of the gentleman, who sought her destruction, and she finally found a friend in the person of a kind lady in the City, who re lieved her wants.

These are not isolated cases, there are hundreds if not hundred in the person of a kind lady in the City, who re lieved her wants.

These are not isolated cases, there are hundreds if not hundred in the person of a kind lady in the City, who re thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better thousands in the City whose condition is hardly better the respect to the total and the court of the sale prison under direction of Gen. Kelim the committee to prison under direction of Gen.

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON Feb. 15, 1847. Mr. WEBSTER offered two resolutions : first that the war with Mexico ought not to be pensecuted to be added to the Union; and, second, that our overnment ought to signify to Mexico that the United States does not desire to dismember that eral adjustment of boundary and for a just indemnity for claims due by either Government to the citizens of the other. On Mr. WERSTER'S OWN motion the resolutions were laid on the table to be called up hereafter, when he will speak on them. The bill to provide for the construction of four

then rejected.
The Committee rose and reported the original Bill to the House with one amendment to the Wilmort Proviso. The previous question was demanded, and the amendment agreed to 115 to 105.

Mr. DROMGOOLE moved to lay the Bill and amendments on the table. Negatived, 98 to 122.

THE BILL AS AMENDED WAS THEN READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

O 105. Mr. BROCKESBROUGH rose to a question of privilege, and read a charge made by Mr. WESTCOTT in the Senate in Saturday, of corruption against the Administration, the Senate, the House acc and f a Committee of one member from each State, to evestigate the matter and report, and if advisa-

ble, the report and the result should be submit-ted to the Senate for its action. The Chair de-cided that Resolutions such as these could not be entertained by the House. Mr. BROCKENSROUGH appealed, and made a speech in explanation of his motive declaring that the charges were of a character which demanded the consideration of the House. The decision of the Chair was sustained. The Committee appointed to investigate charges against the Reporter of the Union asked to be dis-

harged from farther consideration of the subject, nd were discharged accordingly. The bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. REUBEN CHAPMAN in the Chair. The Committee rose about a o'clock without a quorum, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15-8 P. M. New-Orleans papers of the 8th inst. have been received, but contain no news from the army or navy. The Senate to-day ratified the treaty with the Camanche and other tribes of Indians in Texas and the South-western Territories.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE ... MONDAY, Feb. 15. A Bill was reported to authorize the free banks to receive bank fund stocks, in the same manner and for the same purpose which they receive the

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to appoint Commissioners of the

Code.

The motion to give the Commissioners \$2,500 was lost. The sum of \$2,000 was then agreed to and the term of office was fixed at two years. The debate is to be resumed to-morrow.

A memorial was presented, inviting the Military Committee of the Legislature, to visit New-York and inspect the 1st Brigade of Artillery on the 22d inst. the better to understand why they should be exempt from the operation of the Militia

A petition was received from Col. A. Jones of Rochester, to let out the Mexican War by contract, the petitioner agreeing to give bonds to close it for 2,000,000 dollars. Laid on the table.

The Assembly then went into Committee of the Whole on the School Bill, Mr. BECKWITH and others spoke, but no question was taken.

A bill was passed to establish a Floating Dry, ook Company at Buffalo. Dock Company at Buffalo.

The Senate bill dividing the State into Judiciary

Districts was reported with amendments.

Mr. Hadley moved that the bill be ordered to a om the original bill, viz: Tompkins Co. being laced in the 6th, and Tioga in the 7th District.

A long debate followed, and the bill was ultiately laid on the table to be printed.

It is got the intention of the Canal Board to make any reduction on the present rates of tolls on breadstuffs except on the article of Corn Meal, which heretofore has been subject to the same toll as that paid on Wheat and Flour, to wit : four mills on 1000 pounds per mile; hereafter the toll on Corn Meal is to be three mills per 1000 pounds per mile. the same rate as now charged on Corn. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1847.

MANKETS — Flour is inactive at a fall of 10% cts. per barrel closing with sales at \$6.37; Rye \$4.75 to \$5; Corn meal \$4.81 per barrel.

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15. Business opens this week rather inactive, and a general disposition is manifested to hold off a few days for the European news to the 4th inst. by steamer. Speculators who have bought Flour heretofore are anxious to effect sales, but as they hold it at \$6 50 per bbl. generally, buyers do not accede, so that it is probable it will be shipped to Europe from present hands. There is a good supply coming to market by wagons and the river, which is almost entirely free from

ice. Corn Meal continues in request at last week's quota-tions for immediate delivery, and \$475 to arrive as soon as the Canals open, which it is supposed will be about

thous for immediate benery, and you as five as soon as the Canals open, which it is supposed will be about the 20th proximo.

Sales of Penn. Corn were made to-day at 93 and 94 cts. for yellow from store. Large quantities are in the course of delivery from wagon at 90 to 92 cts. Generally the price has declimed 2 to 4 cts.

Not much doing in Wheat to-day. I quote from \$1 22 to \$1.38 for red South and Penn. with one lot at \$1.40. Groceries are still tending upward. Codies is held rather too high to suit the views of purchasers, being at fully one-fourth advance. N. O. Sugars are similarly situated, but sales have been effected at 8 to \$4. N. O. Molasses to arrive is freely taken at 36, where holders will concede those figures, but generally 364 and 37 is is asked. A sale this morning not made public, and on Saturday some new Clenfuegos at 31, and old tart at 21. It is presumed that fully two or three cents advance will be maintained.

Among the appointments made by the new Board of Among the appointments made by the new Board of

It is presumed that fully two or three cents advance will be maintained.

Among the appointments made by the new Board of Canal Commissioners, is that of A. Boyd Camming, Esq. as Collector of Tolls on the Columbia Railroad. It is a situation of responsibility and throws the incumbent into intercourse with all our forwarding merchants. Mr. C. held the office under a former Board and was distinguished for his urbanity and business like habits.

The Mayor has called a town meeting on Wednesday to concert measures for the relief of Ireland. The public sympathies are enlisted most thoroughly, and Philadelphia will do herself credit by the action she will take. Three seamen were brought home in trons by the brig Putnam from Fernambuco, who are charged with an incendiary attempt to burn the whale bark Canton Packet, of New-Bedford, at the Fejee Islands, in June last. They have not yet had a full hearing but were committed to prision under direction of Gen. Keim the U.S. Marshal.

The Magnetic Telegraph case is still before the United States Bistrict Courst. I learn there is acure probability.

forbear to repeat instances. No one possessing a spark of philanthropy can full to see the necessity of doing something for this worthy and much neglected class, and we hope and believe the excellent ladies who have this matter in charge will receive from the philanthropic results sid as will enable them to carry out their benevolent design.

A liberal contribution in aid of the cause was taken up in pr. Dowlings Church after be had concluded his address. Next Lord's Day we understand a collection will be taken there for the suffering people of Ireland.

SALES OF STOCKS—FIFE Board—100 Norristown 55, 10, 1 Manf and Meck 81, 29; 1 Mock 81, 29; 29; 1 Mock 81, 29; 29; 29; 29; 29; 29; 29; 29;

Legislature of New-York Sixts Week.

U. S. Stocks vs. Read Securities-Talcott and Commission-ers' Salaries-Common Schools. XXIXth CONGRESS ... Second Session. To the Editor of The Tribune: ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1847.

Mr. Talcott, in Savara to-day, presented the pe. tions praying that Mr. Flagg may be authorized to was pretended by Van Buren. Polk. Walker and even to the most sensitive it comes as a matter of course Ben. Butler, to insure a specie basis to the curren- not to be declined any more than the day light cy, but that a hypocritical Slave-holding Administration might be enabled to grasp the revenue and use the credit of the Union to make the fortunes of Governor Marcy and the War Department, and the hosts of contractors and other speculators in its tain that he does not derive some amusement from it

The bill to provide for the construction of four steam frigates was passed. The bill to extend naval pensions for five years was passed.

The Three Million bill was then taken up. Mr. Baoby defended the Administration, and alleged that the annexation of Texas was the immediate cause of the war. Mr. Badokk has the floor for tomorrow. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

The Three Million Bill was taken up, and Mr. PENDLETON addressed the Committee briefly. At 12 o'clock the Committee proceeded to vote on sundry amendments which had been proposed, and which were rejected.

Mr. Hamlis proposed an amendment to the Willmor Proviso, which was adopted 110 to 89.

Mr. Dromgoolk offered a substitute for the whole bill, and this Mr. Ashmun moved to amend by adding the Willmor Proviso. The motion prevailed, 105 to 77. The substitute as amended was then rejected.

The Committee rose and reported the original Bill to the House with one amendment to the Willmor Proviso. The previous question was demanded, and the amendment agreed to 115 to 105.

Mr. Dromgoolk moved to lay the Bill and amendments on the table. Negatived, 98 to 192.

THE BILL AS AMENDED WAS THEN READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED, 115

TO 105.

Mr. Brockensbrough rose to a question of privi
The Common Schools were before the Assembly in the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near the shape of the Assembly bill which washed to near

Tat! The Common Schools were before the Assembly in the hape of the Assembly bill, which was laid aside to pass as Scante's bill, which had \$14,000 of ASEKARS in it to be Superintendents. The one now under consideration as \$14,000 in it for the same persons, prospectively— The Committee who framed the one bill could not find out that any arrears were due—the Committee who who framed fother, saw no necessity to vote anything but arrears. Why, no one has told, and probably as few

can tell.

Mr. Blodgett spoke of appropriating the \$15,000 (to be withheld from the three Colleges where few are taught) at once to the Common Schools, for this year—and in this there is an immediate benefit to the teachers taught) at once to the Common Schools, for this yearand in this there is an immediate benefit to the teachers
visible. The counties will have to give \$15,000 more,
so that the sid will be \$50,000 at once. The idea of taking from the interest monies of one fund, or the capital either, to add to the capital of another, is to the increase of population, like the wooden-legged man chasing the hare, the more he ran the farther off was puss.
To legislate in Convention that the people shall choose
their Judges, and stint them in youth of that knowledge
which would aid them in making an enlightened choice,
was not Whig doctrine in Locke's days, nor in Jefferson's, nor is it now. Hard times, indeed, when legislative door, keepers and porters can clear, in Albany, nearly \$4 a day, while the teachers of the soverelgns of the
country, in Ontario Co. receive \$1 a week, and in Washington, Greene, Clattaragus, Broome and \$1. Lawrence,
\$1.75 to \$2 a week, while USS3 District School houses
are reported as being in had repair. I conclude from
all hear, that the \$40,000 to certain Academies will be
voted this year, as usual. No corresponding sum is paid
by the Counties, while, if this sum were added to the
annual income of that for Common Schools, the teachers would get another \$50,000 a year divided among
them.

K.

"Frands in the Rumsellers' Petition-Letter To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: Your humble correspondent is happy to find that he is of some use up here. The people have to choose the Judges of the

land, the Legislators, the Mayors, Recorders and Corporations, the Presidents, Governors, and Conpressmen-hereafter they will have to perform directly, public duties more weighty than ever before formed by, any other people, in any other country.

In order to acquit themselves like men and fremen, the worthy citizens of New York have sent and a purse stuffed out to a bulk exceeding his own to this place, and caused to be presented to the Legislature, memorials with the signatures, and, very generally the residences, of some 30,000 men and women-not asking that the conductors of a thousand houses where drunkards, gamblers, thieves, black-legs, and other depraved, dissipated or seduced and debauched characters, are, in most cases to be found, shall be prevented from continuing to brutalize and destroy the youth of both sexes, by the evil example of a lice used sale of poisonous and inreely to discharge the great PUBLIC duties with w

and honor of the American name, they should be hence forth prevented from vending their poisonous liqui-fires in hondes, hired at it were, and licensed, to fit me for deeds of revenge, dishonesty and blood. It is evident that the party who got up the petitio presented by Mr. Derella, and pretending to be frot 5,000 citizens of New-York, in favor of licensed house to vend rum, believe themselves to be in the minority for their prayer is, nor to let public opinion be know and acted upon, but to prevent the people, in New-Yor State, everywhere, and especially in your metropoli-from expressing their wishes as freemen. If the friend State, everywhere, and especially in your metropolis from expressing their wishes as freemen. If the friend of intemperance believe they are the most numerous in your City, why do they fear to let the people vote—for

of intemperance believe they are the most numerous in your City, why do they fear to let the people vote—for temperance or for intemperance?

The law of 1845, commands the Mayor to call for a NEW expression of public opinion, by ballot, whenever even one returns of the citizens shall so request him. So that if NeW York were included, and even a minority rendered discontented, they could appeal to public sentiment any day. Even this provise the rumsellers dare not trust. A "sober second thought" is their abhorrence; the ballot box their terror.

It would seem, by Gen. Chandler's letter to you, in The Tribune of yesterday, headed with the words I have placed over this reply, that, with a view to deceive and impose upon the country, the Legislature, the New York delegation, and Mr. Develin, who presented their memorial, the agents of the rum-sellers have been guilty of the dangerous and detestable crime of forgery—forging even the names of well known and induential citizens; and I am glad that my letter of the Sth inst. In which I inserted the names of some of the leading supporters of the intemperance party, has drawn attention to the subject. Gen. Chandler says:

temperance party, has drawn attention to the subject.

Gen. Chandler says:

If my name is affixed to any such petition, I pronounce it a foregray. I expect it will not be found on the papers alluded to, [viz: the petition,] but that it is represented to be so, from vindictive and malicious motives.

I never saw the General that I know of, never spoke or wrote about him before, nor did any one act of my life warrant his remarks. It was my duty to name prominent friends of rum selling, when they had petitioned. I had no right to assume that the General's name was forged, nor did I think so.

The Chairman of the Committee on these petitions is Hon. Mr. Curry of Oneids, the oldest man in the House, agentleman to whom, until this morning. I had never agentleman to whom, until this morning. I had never agentleman to whom, until this morning. I had never spoken. When I showed him the General's letter, he requested me to call upon him at the Delevan House, where the petitions were deposited in his bureau; and I did so.

I did so.

On an examination of the petition, he found the facts to be precisely as I had stated to you, and he authorizes me to use his aame, and specially to refer to him, as to the truth of my statement, to which the General refers. On the memorial, the names next before and after Mr. Chandler's are signed in the following order:

"Jacob Odell, Hiram Snow, Jr. Brounett Legare, Joseph Pollard, ADONIRAM CHANDLER, John Wilson, John House, Joseph New York, New York, 1984, Aron A.

John Hoopper, James King, Augustus Holt, Aaron A. Parkhurst.

Parkhurst.

Each name is evidently written by a different person, in a different hand, and the General's is a very good signature. There is neither erasure, interlineations, nor anything suspicious about the signatures, which are in single column. Ferhaps there are whole columns of orgeries in the memorial, and this may be one of them. Should not the City Delegation see to it? Are there such persons as the above in the Directory? Did they sign! Who had charge of the petition! Who collected the signatures to the sheet on which is the General's name! Who pasted the sheets together! Who were the Fro-License Committee of M Chatham-st.!

The right of petition in a free land is a truly valuable one—It is the constituent expressing his views and opinious for the guidance of his representative—but that

one—It is the constituent expressing his views and opin-ions for the guidance of his representative—but that right should be guarded by promptly tracing, exposing and putting to shame all imposture and forgers. K. ISSURANCE.-We are requested to call attention o the advertisement headed \$2000 to \$6000 Salary, in his day's paper. We have not had time to examine

the plan of insurance proposed, but we have known the advertiser for many years to possess quite original views on the subject.

A NORTHER.—A correspondent of the N. O. Delta writing from on board the John Adams in the Gulf-

the heaviest storm that I have ever witnessed. Our good ship rode it out aithough short of an anchor, lost in a Norther at Tampleo. There is no "lee" at Green Island anchorage, and you may easily conceive the degree of comfort involved in our condition for twenty-three mertal hours, for so long did the hurricane rage."

The Mobile Daily Advertiser says that grown Chrombers have made their appearance in that market.

CITY ITEMS.

13" One of the most benevolent men of our acquaintance is Mr. Jenkins. Though he does everything n a quiet way, no man is readler for a kind action; in fact his life is a continuous kind action, varying only in titions of the officers of sundry Banking Associa- acquaintance is unfortunate, or a servant in the houseissue bills [registered bank notes] to said Associacarman who lives round the corner, gets burt, or a helptions on pledge of U. S. Stocks, and this at a time
less widow with a troop of children lives in attic in the when the bills of our most solvent banks are refus- neighborhood, the help of our genial and bearty friend ed at the Post Office and Custom House, not, as is sure to be offered with such a natural delicacy that

> Jenkins is also a philosopher in his way, and has opin ions of his own, though he never forces them on any dogmatism with admirable good nature, for he knows ing. Beside, they find his shrewd and kindly good sense a convenient resort in any emergency, and then they no claims of dignity with them, and by some kind of

renfide to nobody else. He knows the history of more confide to nobody else. He knows the history of more over a fairs than any other old bachelor in the City.

The other day he had a nephew come up from the country to see the town, a tall stripling of about seventeen, who had not before left his mother's apron string, the lions, the lions, the lions, the lions of the committee on Roads, &c.

Report—By Assistant Ald. Oliver—From the Finance Committee in favor of depositing certain sums to credit and every other show usually displayed to distinguishcountryman.
In the afternoon of the last day that he was to stay in

Broadway, charging him to take care of himself. oth went slowly slong gazing now at this window and now at that; at last as he was admiring the pictures and now at that; at last as he was admiring the pictures that adorn the outside of the American Museum, two affable fellows told him that they could show him the greatest and newest curiosity in New-York, namely. a liveriver horse and a crocodile sixty feet long, if he would only come up street a piece. This delighted him: now he should have something to tell of at home: and he set out at an eager pace with his new friends.-Before they had gone far, however, they found out that ty ney with his uncle, and one of them looking at his watch and recollecting that it was too late for the exhinition, they both suddenly left him notwithstanding his bition, they both suddenly left him notwithstanding his lively expressions of regret. He finally got safe home and begged his uncle, to whom he told the story, that he might stay another day and see this famous animal. Mr. Jenkins laughed heartily: "Simon," said he, "those chaps were scamps and only wanted to get your money away from you." Simon opened his eyes; but a more away from you." Simon opened his eyes; but a more marks thought satisfied him. "Uncle Jenkins" he are marked to the policy of the same and the policy of th away from you." Simon opened his eyes; but a mo-ment's thought satisfied him: "Uncle Jenkins," he replied, "that's one of your jokes; don't think I'm green enough to believe it," and the next morning he got into the stage for home, thinking hard things of his uncleable because he only laughed when he besought him to let him stay and see the river horse and crocodile.

Lot Gen. Tom Thums and suite, including Mr. Barnum, his well known friend and guardian, are now on their way hither from Europe in the steamship Cambria, which is expected to arrive in the course of this week. The General has made the grand tour rather more successfully than any other live Yankee. Several have contrived, by lavish expenditures of the dollars.

In favor of enclosing Washington-square with iron railing. To Committee on Lands and Places.

Resolution—By Assistant Ald. Dougherty—That the slip fronting the sugar house between plers 46 and 47.

East river be excavated to the depth of eight feet below low water mark. Adopted.

By same—For laquity into the necessity of lengthening, &c. pier foot of Gouverneur-st. 44, foot of Jefferson-st. 35, east of Catharine market slip; also of erect long plers between 35 and 36 East River, and east of Rutgers slip, between jers 45 and 47.

Assessment for drain in Tenth-st between Third-avenue and Irving-place. Concurred in.

Assessment for advant in Tenth-st between Third-avenue and Irving-place. Concurred in.

Do. widening. Washington-square with iron railing. To Committee on Lands and Places.

Resolution—By Assistant Ald. Dougherty—That the slip fronting the sugar house between plers 46 and 47.

East river be excavated to the depth of eight feet below low water mark. Adopted.

By same—For laquity into the necessity of lengthening. &c. pier foot of Gouverneur-st. 44, foot of Jefferson-st. 35, east of Catharine market slip; also of erect long plers between 35 and 36 East River, and east of Rutgers slip, between jers 45 and 47.

Assessment for drain in Tenth-st between Third-avenue and Irving-place. Concurred in.

Do. widening. To Committee on Lands and Places.

have contrived, by lavish expenditures of the dollars earned by their worthy parents in the vending of mack erel and onions, to get a squint or two at sundry second-rate sprigs of Royalty, and, by giving carte blanch to per annum and an additional clerk at \$500, &c. Conpers and the springs of the second rate sprigs of Royalty, and, by giving carte blanch to per annum and an additional clerk at \$500, &c. Conpers an additional clerk at \$500, &c. erel and onions, to get a squint or two at sundry second-rate sprigs of Royalty, and, by giving carte blanche to the very best Parisian chefs, have drawn crowds of the hungrier and more dublous aristocracy around their mahogany, to discuss their goose liver pates and laugh at the folly of the underbred Amphitryons; but no exgrocer ever made one-half the sensation or got into onepaying for the luxury, has made his aristocratic chuns pay him right royally for the hours he has condescended to bestow upon them. He returns no bigger than he went in body, 'tis true, but with a mind enlarged and droves of donkeys are constantly leaving our shores to exhibit and aggravate their asininity across the Atlantic, exhibit and aggravate their asininity across the Atlantic, it is a pleasure to welcome back our practical philosopher, who does credit to Yankee shrewdness and stamina. Your hand, old boy! we shall all rush in to see you as soon as you are fairly 'at home.'

Occurred in.

Patrion—By Assistant Ald. Smith—Of John Green, and others, for end of pier foot of Hammond-st to be set spart for steambosts to land. To Committee on Wharves. &c. na. Your hand, old boy! we shall all rush in to see you as soon as you are fairly 'at home.'

We have received a note from an unknown correspondent at Fishkill Landing, complaining that we did not give a full report of the trial of Mr. Seys, and that while we published the testimony of Mrs. Cram in the case, we said nothing of what was brought up in defence. The fact is that at considerable expense of trouble we castigated the testimony of the first day, which happened to be part of Mrs. Cram's, into deepn language. The subsequent testimony we refrained from noticing any farther than to give the general course of the trial, for the reason that it was too disgusting to appear in our columns. We certainly had no intention of doing injustice to the Rev. defendant, and by the publication of the verdict we intended to give him the utmost benefit to be derived from the evidence brought in his behalf. However, since this does not seem sufficient, we take this occasion to say that the evidence in cient, we take this occasion to say that the evidence in regard to Mrs. Cram's private character could not be called complimentary or lead any one to suppose that she was a lady of morals much more exalted than those she attributed to her opponents. In fact if the testimony on both sides was true, of which we do not pretend to judge, neither party had much to boast of on the score of virtue.

O. A. Brownson will lecture on Friday evening at the Tabernacle on 'The Revolutionary Spirit of the Age. We shall not of course concur in the Lec-turer's views—indeed, we are morally certain to dissent from them most decidedly—yet we hope to see the Tabernacle well filled on this occasion. Mr. Brownson utters his convictions boldly, fluently, vigorously, and, having always thoughts to propound, is sure to be worth hearing. As we believe this will be his only lecture in New-York this season, we cannot doubt that it will call together a brilliant circle of inquiring and cultivated

MIDDS.

APPENDAGE TO SHIPS TO PREVENT THEIR PUNPS FROM BECOMING CHOKED WITH GRAIN OR OTHER SUB-STANCE.-We are requested to give notice that the above stated appendage, called the "FLUTED PUMP," is ow being applied to the London packet ship Victoria, Tobacco Inspection Warehouse. It is highly recom- for the room to the directors. mended by shipbuilders, Marine Insurance, Surveyors,

Professor Gourago's friends will be glad to learn that he has recovered from the severe illness by which he has been afflicted, since the beginning of January. He is now convalescent, and will doubtless be able to resume his interrupted labors and attend to busi-

AID FOR IRELAND .- A few of the journeymen Athographers of this City have contributed Fifty Dol. To the Editor of The Tribune lars for the relief of the Irish.

We understand that a bass singer is con stantly expected from Havana, to join the Italian Opera

perquisites, and that he be allowed two clerks, one at \$755, and one at \$500 a year. Adopted.

Petnious.—Three, for a fire engine in Fifteenth Ward. Committee on Fire Department.

Madison Square.—Report of Committee on Laws showing that the discrepancy between the damages allotted to the Corporation and to private individuals for the land taken for this square is no reason why it should not be proceeded with, and recommending an application to the Legislature for an act authorizing the Cerporation to use the land for the purpose without compensation to the Corporation, reserving the right of using the square for public buildings. Laid on the table and to be printed.

Board of Assistanta. In Second \$100 for services as inspector of paying Jan J. Broas \$100 for services as inspector of payengents in 1845. Adopted.

Of Committee on Charity and Aims in favor of having a separate and independent physician for the Lunaric Asylum on Blackwell's Island, to be appointed by Communa Compell. Adopted.

non Council. Adopted.

Of Finance Committee (taken up from table) in one to tax levy and appropriation for 1847. Taket detail and adopted.

n detail and adopted.

Resolutions—To ascertain the number of suits comnenced in the Courts of this City and the amount of
vers received during the last year. Adopted.

To appoint six Commissioners to report a general plan
f sewerage for the City. Adopted.

To provide for the removal of rubbish and manure
out the City in the months of March and April next
depoted.

Adopted.

To have the Controller report as to whether collectors of taxes for 1845 have all paid, what balances are in their hands and what suits have been commenced against them. Adopted. Adjourned,

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERNEN-Monday Feb. BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALBENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE President Niel Gray, Esq. in the Chair.

Petitions.—By Assistant Ald. Byrne—Of New Jersey Steam Navigation Co. for lease of one half pier No. 1 North river: to Committee on Wharres. &c.

By Assistant Ald. Mackay—Of inhabitants of Fifteenth.

Ward, for appointment of School Trustees; to Committee on the Committee of the Committee of

ard, for appointment of School Trustees, to Com-tee on Arts. &c.

y Assistant Ald. Jackson—Of R. Mortimer and oth-the on a sewer in Thirty-second st. from west side th avenue to 100 feet east of Broadway; to Com-

Committee in favor of depositing certain sums to credit
of Roserd of Education. Adopted.

Resolution—By Assistant Aid. Oliver—That a receiving
basin and culvert be built at each of the E. corners 13thstreet and Broadway, to connect with the sewer in street.

To Committee on Boads, &c.

By Assistant Ald, Smith—That the vacant lots on the black bounded by Greenwich avenue, Twelfth at, and Seventh avenue, be fenced in. Adopted.

Report—By Assistant Ald, Oliver—Of the Committee on Streets in favor of flagging sidewalks Second avenue, on west side, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third standow, both sides between Transportation and Twenty.

concurred in.

Assessment Lists.—For paving Broadway, from Twenty first and Twenty third sts. and Twenty-third st. between Broadway and Fifth-avenue; for setting curb, &c.
in Thirty-fith at between Bloomingdale road and Eighthavenue; and flagging space through sidewalks. Con-

In favor of allowing John Tilling. John M. Devoy, and

red in.
In favor of enclosing Washington square with iron

curred in.

In favor of paying Geo. B. Wooldredge \$327.47 for services in serving process for late Corporation Attorney. Concurred in.

To have Houston at re-numbered. Concurred in.

Permitting the erection iron stairs corner Murray and West. Concurred in.

That no street manure be placed on the Park except by direction of Alderman and Assistant of Sixth Ward. Concurred in.

oncurred in.
To light Madison st. between James and Roc-

ith gas. Concurred in. To advertise for 200 tons coal, with an amendment -Concurred in.

To select one or more locations as station houses for Second Ward Police. Concurred in. Second Ward Police. Concurred in.

To purchase property corner West Broadway and
North Moore for location of large Engine and a station
house for the Fifth Ward Police. To Committee on

Authorizing the Market Committee to grant to military ompanies the use of drill rooms over Conter market.

property against opening Cherry st. To Committee By Assistant Ald. Dod-That J. B. Jervis, Esq. Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, be requested to sit bis portrait to be placed in the City Hall; to Commi on Arts, &c.

Assistant Ald. McElrath offered a resolution for plans

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS. Mr. Giles lectures to-night at the Brooklyn stitute : tickets 50 cents : the proceeds to be applied to the relief of the STARVING POOR OF IRELAND

WELL DONE .- The handsome sum of \$250 aken up in a collection at Rev. Mr. Hodge's Baptist hurch, Nassau-st. Sunday morning. [Advertiser. Whether it was well done or not depends on what the The laborers and mechanics at the Dry

Dock have resolved to give each the pay of one day for the relief of the Irish. Here is a good example for the wealthy.

A gentleman of great respectability and proper qualifications has offered to go upon a mission through the Western towns and cities for the benefit of the Irish. He designs to hold meetings, solicit contri-butions, and make arrangement for the transmission of

tributed toward the expenses of the mission. THE RIGHT SPIRIT.-A young lady, says the Commercial Advertiser, whose name we are not at liberty to mention, hearing that Mr. Giles would deliver a lea and can be examined at any time this day by persons | ture this evening, at the Institute, for the relief of the

The apprehensions that have been entertained of the stoppage of the works on the Dry Dock are unfounded. The materials are on the spot and the works are to be carried forward with vigor.

A spinnin bill of attractions is offered at the Museum to-day, with performances both afternoon and eve

Auction Sales and Dutles.

In your journal of yesterday, a copy of a petition, said to be signed by respectable individuals, setting forth their grievances, and charging respectable suction houses with carrying on a reputable "mock auction" business, and asking for a law to be passed to protect BOARD OF ALDERNEN met at 5½ o'clock last evening, the President in the Chair. Sundry petitions of a private nature were referred.

Report—In favor of regulating and paving Porty-first at from Bloomingdaie road to Tenth-avenue. Adopted.

Communication—From the Board of Education, ask in first the propriation of \$717 for Ward School No. 18. Finance Committee.

Reports—Recommending the premises 117 and 114 Broadway to be sold at private sale, for not less than \$45,000. Adopted. Reports.—Recommending the premises 117 and 114
Broadway to be sold at private sale, for not less than \$45,000. Adopted.

In favor of paying George B. Wooldridge \$927.47 for services to the late Corporation Attorney. Adopted.

In relation to paying the lines of \$250, and all the costs incurred by Ex-Supervisors R. H. Morris, Elliph F. Pardy, and others, for refusing to pay the salaries of Ex-Judges Nosh and Lynch. Laid on table. It is said that fines and costs together amount to some \$19,000.

Patines.—From the Eye and Ear Infirmary, for a donation. Committee on Charity and Alms.

For a large fire engine to be located in the Eighth Ward. Referred.

Reports.—Against a fire engine in the Flifth Ward. Last on table. In relation to the salary of the Corporation Attorney, recommending that it be hereafter \$2,000 a year, without perquisites, and that be be allowed two clerks, one at \$150, and one at \$500 a year. Adopted.

Patiness.—Three, for a fire engine in Fifteenth Ward. Committee on Fire Department.

Madison Spaare.—Report of Committee on Laws showing that the discrepancy between the damages allotted to the Corporation and to private individuals on the proceeded with. and recommending an application to the Legislature for an act authorizing the Corporation to the Corporation, reserving the right of useful on the proceeded with. and recommending an application to the Corporation, reserving the Corporation to the Corporation, reserving the right of useful on the proceeded with. and recommending the right of useful on the proceeded with. and recommending the right of useful on the Proceeded with. and recommending an application to the Corporation, reserving the right of useful on the Proceeded with. and recommending the right of useful on the Proceeded with and recommending the right of useful on the Proceeded with and recommending the right of useful on the Proceeded with and recommending the Corporation to use the land for the purpose without components to the Corporation, reserving the Corporation to use the land

The New-York and Eric Railroad Co. and the

placed in my hands exhibiting in an entirely new

light a most important question connected with the

rights of a portion of the citizens of our State. I

To the Editor of The Tribune : A document of singular interest has recently been

say in a new light, for I believe the mass of the community, like myself, have been utterly in the dark concerning it. It is a speech by Hon. Wm. B. Wright (now inember of Assembly) on the subject of the location of the New York and Eric Railmoad, through the County of Sullivan, delivered before the Board of Commissioners (convened at Monticello, in August last, who were appointed by the last Legislature to survey and decide whether a practicable route for the Eric Road could be had through that County. It has generally been understood by the Stockholders of the New York and Eric Railmoad Co. in this City that the County of Sullivan presented insurmountable difficulties to the construction of the Road, that heavier grades and greater expense were required than were met with in other Counties of the Southern tier, and that a great public necessity existed for avoiding this County and running the Road into Fonnsylvania. This has not only been the impression with the stockholders and our cit. zens generally, (how derived it is probably difficult to say,) but even a Director of the Company not long since, when the subject was incidentally mentioned stated to me that the Road would cost over \$1,000,000 more, if constructed through Sullivan Co than it would through Pennsylvania. Now, what are the facts of the case as brought out by the surveys of the Commissioners, and detailed in the speech of Mr. Wright! Briefly these. The highest grade in the County is \$6 feet per mile, which is 20 feet less than grades a other points on the route West of Sullivan, and from 12 to 15 feet less than grades East of Sullivan, and from 12 to 15 feet less than grades East of Sullivan, through Orange and Rockland, Countries over which locomotives and ears are now running delly.

The highest grades in the County ascending from the West, from which direction the beavier loads will be dark concerning it. It is a speech by Hon. Wm

The highest grades in the County ascending from the

Counties over which locomotives and cars are now running delly.

The highest grades in the County ascending from the West, from which direction the heaviest loads will be transported, are only 45 feet per mile. Not a single obstruction is met with in passing through the County as far as the cost of construction goes, that is not met with to the same or a much greater extent in every County in the Southern tier. A decidedly better route it will be seen axists through this County than is found in other Counties both East and West of it. The highest grades are 35 feet per mile less than the grades on the Western Rost on and Albany Road, over which immense loads are now being transported. This is the Sullivan Coroute which we have all along supposed was imprecise, ble. We have in fact given a sanction to legislate, bleaved upon this loose kind of information which has possibly dobe an irreperable wrong to a secluded and industrious portions of the citizens of this State. The bill of last Winter appointing the Countisaloners and conferring upon them the powers under which they have decided against the interior route, was framed an according to the citizens of the citizens of the county. The Commissioners assembled after the unverse were completed and under an impression that there were impassable barriers in the County. The Commissioners assembled after the unverse were completed and the surveys were completed and the following their decision, under some strange influence, sent their engineers to survey a route in the bed dens of Pennsylvania. They next assembled at the unverse were completed and the Route in Fennsylvania made the proper of the Sullivan route but to institute a comparison between that reus and the route in Fennsylvania. This comparison was accordingly made, contrary, as Mr. Wright was made, it having become then fully known that the design was not passed in the being found in the opinion of four out? seven the Commissioners, better than the Sullivan route was by a majority of one adopted.

The evide

interested, should have to the subject again, and show concerning it?

I shall ere long recur to this subject again, and show that the other Counties in the Southern tier are about to be subjected to a similar unjust polley.

Of the New-York and Eric Railroad Co.

Of the New-York and Eric Railroad Co.

THE MONTREAL BANK RORMERY—Our readers probably remember the robbery of \$24,000 committed on the Bank of North America, at Montreal, by one J. F. Ready, a clerk in this institution. Ready was taken in this city and carried to Montreal, but some arrangement was made by which he was suffered to except and he is now in the West Indies. On the 5th inst, at Montreal, excee on the trial of Edward Lamontage, indicated for receiving stolen property—to wit, part of the money embezzled by Ready, which the prisoner had won from him at a fashionable gaming house. The trial was a mere farce, Ready and a certain Captain Alleyne not appearing when called, and their evidence being indispensable. Of course the prisoner was acquitted.

Then came on the trial of Philbin and Handel, two persons who had something to do with the management of the gaming-house; but again the indispensable wit nesses, Ready, Captain Alleyne and some other officers.

Business Notices

FRANKLIN HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA -This popular Hotel

found an agreeable tarrying place for travelers visiting that city, where every attention will be paid to their comforts Dinner at 2 and 34 o'clock.

passengers to and from the depots and landings for 15 ca each, including luggage. D. K. MINOR, late of New-York, Proprietor.

Jas. M. Sanderson, of Philadelphia, Ass'ta, 1244s's

You DIRGUSTING WOMAN, what can you think o yourself to have those yellow and dark fangs of teeth, when you might have pearly white ones, by using a two shilling box of Jones's Amber Tooth Pasts. Sold at 22 Chathan-

ductions scattered by "bounteous Nature" over Earth's bosom, it may well be doubted if there is one more value ble than Sarsuparilla. But much of its value as a medicine depends upon the form in which it is administered.— Sands's Sarsaparilla is perhaps the best, safest and most active preparation of the article which has ever been pre-sented to the public. With ordinary precautions relative of the general health, this powerful antiseptic will see remove all traces of the disgusting excreacences; and the cure thus wrought will not be superficial and temporary, but inarmuch as the blood is freed from all morbid matter

but inassuch as the blood is freed from all morbid matter by the anti-putrescent operation of the medicine, it will be radical and permanent. The testimoutals of the extraordi-nary cures it has wrought in acrofula and other sruptive diseases, as also in dyspepsis, glandular swellings, goat, dropsy, &c. &c. would fill volumes. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. corner of William-st. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-York, Sold size, by Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.—That consumption is almost always produced by a cold that might easily be cured; that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing; that the milder form of consumption itself is also cured by this Bales: that it is conceded by many lawyers, clergymen and phythat it is conceded by many lawyers, clergymen and physicians, that this Balsam has never been equaled in efficacy in all affections of the lungs and liver; that secres now resolve in the possession of good health who, but for this Balsam, would have been in their graves—having been given up to die by their friends and physicians. Above sill, remember that this invaluable medicine has been initated under various names, and that Dr. Wistar's genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry only can be relied on to cure. It has been warranted to cure asthma in every stage—what no physician has ever schieved—and has never been known to fall. For delicate health in young females it stands unrivaled; as it does for all diseases of this climate.

None genuine unless signed L BUTTS on the wrapper.

None genuine unless signed L BUTTS on the wrapper For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fullones corner of William, agents for this city, also, at 273 Bros-way, and 77 East Broadway, and by Druggists generally

TW V. B. PALMER is the authorized agent and is daily receiving subscriptions and advertisements for most of the best papers of the country, far and near, at his offices in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimora. His agency in New-York is in The Tribune buildings. St

New York. Boston, Philadelphia and Bailmore. Agency in New York is in The Tribune buildings. But Brauty is Potrant.—The forehead, the seat of lovely candor and maiden purity, which the Greek fair so carefully displayed by turning the hair on either side in a semi-circle toward the temples, and which so exquisitely terminates and completes the confour of a beautiful factorial country of the continuous and completes the confour of a beautiful factorial country of the confour of a beautiful factorial country of the confour of a beautiful factorial country of the confour it when it is known that Dr. Felix Gowrame's celebrated chemical preparation known as Pasuder Subside will completely evadicate it root and branch. This is no new article, on the contrary it has been in use for over eight years, and sanfating success has attended it wherever applied to the burnan frame where hair doth grow; if there should however be any who still doubt, to them we say go and see with your own eyes, the preparation texted at the Dr.'s only depost in New York 67 Walkerst, first store FROM Broadway. Agency for Batchelot's Liquid Hair Dye.

137 Is your face or hands chapped !—or have you a sorder skin or othin! If so, you have but to wash yourself with that blessed article, Jones's Italian Chemical Sognit will cure the chaps, and make your skin soft and wash, and pimples! If so, the above will cure you. It need falls in caring the worst and oldest cases. Ask for Josefalls in caring the worst and oldest cases. Ask for Josefalls in coring the worst and oldest cases. Ask for Josefalls in coring the worst and oldest cases. Ask for Josefalls in coring the worst and oldest cases. Ask for Josefalls in coring the worst and oldest cases. Ask for Josefalls in coring the worst and oldest cases. Ask for Josefalls in coring the worst and oldest cases. Ask for Josefalls in coring the worst and oldest cases. Ask for Josefalls in coring the worst and oldest cases. Ask for Josefalls in coring the worst and oldest cases. Ask for Josefalls in caring the

soration to use the land for the purpose without comconsistent to use the land for the purpose without comconsistent to the Corporation, reserving the right of usthe square for public buildings. Laid on the table

Reports—Of Committee on Streets on the grade of

Agreets—Of Committee on Streets on the grade of

The properties of the purpose without comcommittee on Streets on the grade of

The properties of the purpose without comcommittee on Streets on the grade of

The properties of the purpose without comcommittee on Streets on the grade of

The properties of the purpose without comcommittee on Streets on the grade of

The properties of the purpose without comcommittee on Streets on the grade of

The properties of the purpose without comcommittee on Streets on the grade of

The properties of the purpose without comcommittee on Streets on the grade of

The properties of the purpose without comcommittee to set the land for the purpose without comcommittee to the purpose with the proof. W. H. I.

The purpose the proof of the purpose with the proof.

The purpose with the purpose with the proof of the purpose with the proof of the purpose of the purpose with the proof of the purpose with the purpose of the p